बिहार में पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास

*168. **श्री जनार्दन यादव :** क्या नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में बौंसी मंदार, विक्रमशिला, सुल्तानगंज, देवघर (बैजनाथ धाम) तथा बासुकीनाथ को इन स्थानों का पर्यटन की दृष्टि से विकास करने हेतु उन्हें जोड़ने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) क्या पर्यटन विभाग ऐतिहासिक महत्व के इन स्थानों का विकास कर देश की सांस्कृतिक तथा ऐतिहासिक विरासत का प्रचार तथा प्रसार करने में योगदान देने का विचार रखता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : (क) से (घ) पर्यटन का विकास करना मुख्यता राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेवारी है जिसमें पर्यटक स्थलों को जोड़ना शामिल हैं।

बिहार सरकार ने उल्लिखित स्थलों को जोड़ने के लिए कोई स्कीम तैयार नहीं की है ।

पर्यटन की आधारभूत सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने वर्ष 1992–93 में पांच स्थानों पर जिनमें सुल्तानगंज, देवघर और बोस्कीनाथ शामिल हैं, जन सुविधाओं के निर्माण के लिए 12.86 लाख रुपए की एक स्कीम और वर्ष 1993–94 के दौरान 21.93 लाख रुपए की एक याचिका स्वीकृत की है।

सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक रूप से समृद्ध स्थलों का विकास करने की दृष्टि से प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि वे अपने-अपने राज्य में कम से कम दो स्मारकों का नवीनीकरण करके तथा उसके इर्द गिर्द के क्षेत्र का भू-दृश्यांकन करके उन्हें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लाने के लिए अभिनिर्धारित करें। बिहार सरकार ने विकास के लिए राजगीर, नालन्दा और विक्रमशिला का सुझाव दिया हैं।

Prior permission for CBI investigation against officers of rank of Jt. Secretary and above

*169. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enjoined upon the Central Bureau of investigation (CBI) to seek prior permission of Government to investigate complaints against officers of Joint Secretary rank and above; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the legal basis for imposition of this limitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Cr. P.C. (Sec. 197) as well as the P.C. Act, 1988 (Sec. 19), in order to prosecute an officer who is removable by the Government and who is accused of any offence alleged to have been committed by him while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duties, the prior sanction of the Government is required. The Central Bureau of Invstigation also legally requires general or specific consent of the Government concerned, under the provisions of SPE Act, 1946, for registration and investigation of a case against a Government servant. In consonance with the above stated legal position the Central Government has issued administrative directions

in the form of 'single Directive' laying down conditions for the CBI to conduct investigations. One such condition stipulates that CBI should obtain prior consent of the Secretary of the Ministry/Department concerned before registering and investigating cases against any decision making level officer (Joint Secretary or equivalent and above).

Servicing of fighter aircrafts in Asia and Middle-East

*170. SHRIMATI SARALA MAHESHWARI:

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to create facilities for servicing fighter aircraft of certain manufacturers flying in Asia and Middle-East; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Facilities for servicing the various type of aircraft in use by the Indian Air Force already exist within the country. Those types of aircraft are in service in a number of other Asian countries. Facilities for overhaul of some of the types also exist in India while those for some more types are being established.

Civil suits transferred to District Courts

*171. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many civil suits of value between rupees one lakh and rupees five lakh, pending in the Delhi High Court, have been transferred to the District Courts, following amendment in law/rules;

(b) how many civil suits of value of more than rupees five lakh are pending for more than ten years in the Delhi High Court;

(c) by when the arrears of such cases are likely to be cleared;

(d) how many posts of judges are lying vacant in the High Court; and since when; and

(e) what are the precise reasons for not filling these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) The Registry of Delhi High Court has informed that 6681 civil suits of value between Rs. one lakh and Rs. five lakhs pending in Delhi High Court have been transferred to District Courts of Delhi. Of the pending civil suits in the Delhi High Court, 476 cases of value of more than Rs. five lakhs were more than 10 years old. No definte time limit can, however, be indicaated as regards disposal of these cases, as dispoal of a case depends on factors like number of witnesses to be examined, questions of facts and law involved etc. as well as the period within which the vacancies of Judges are filled up from time to time.

(d) As on 1.8.94, there were 2 vacancies of permanent Judges and 5 vacancies of Additional Judges against the sanctioned strength of 25 permanent and 5 Additional Judges of Delhi High Court. The dates on which these vacancies arose are as follows:

Permanent Judges	Additional Judges
1. 28.4.1994	1. 23.1.1992
2. 28.4.1994	2. 23.1.1992
	3. 29.1.1992
	4. 08.5.1992
	5. 07.2.1994

(e) The process of consultation among the concerned constitutional authorities for filling up these vacancies is on.